

## FINANCIAL BOLT IN BRYAN LETTER

War on Interlocking Directors Follows His Plea for Banking Bill.

## CAUCUS TAKES ACTION

Adopts Resolution Calling for Reform Affecting Interstate Corporations.

## UNDERWOOD CARRIES DAY

Speaker Clark Votes With the Insurgents in Their Losing Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A letter written by Secretary Bryan endorsing the Administration banking and currency bill and expressing disapproval of proposed amendments by Representative Henry of Texas and other radicals was read in the caucus of the House Democrats and caused a big stir to-day.

The letter was read as the climax of a speech made by Representative Glass of Virginia, in charge of the bill, who lashed the insurgents, while the conservative element applauded.

Mr. Bryan's enthusiastic endorsement of the Administration bill and his suggestion that it should not be encumbered with amendments, such as that aimed at interlocking directorates, turned the tide against the insurgents, who appeared to be gaining strength in their onslaughts against the measure. Mr. Henry, the insurgent leader, and nearly all those associated with him have been recognized as ardent Bryan men. They were deeply chagrined when they found that their hero and prophet had turned publicly against them.

### Champ Clark's Insurgency.

While Mr. Bryan was appearing in the role of a "regular" Champ Clark, Speaker of the House and a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Baltimore convention last year, was taking his place among the insurgents. He voted against the Administration and the Underwood leadership.

While the Underwood leadership, aided by Bryan, was successful in defeating the attempt to incorporate in the banking bill legislation aimed at interlocking directors, it was obliged to make concessions which committed the party to such an amendment. A resolution introduced by Mr. Underwood was adopted by the caucus which instructs the House Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill prohibiting interlocking directorates not only in national banks but in railroads, industrial and other corporations that are engaged in interstate commerce.

The enactment of such a law will compel changes in the directorates of many of New York's big financial institutions and in the directorates of many railroads and industrial corporations. There is little likelihood of such legislation at this session, but it will come up surely in December.

The spectacle of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Underwood, old time enemies, joining hands to prevent recognized Bryan men from undoing the plans of the Administration caused nearly everybody at the Capitol to gasp. In the opinion of many Democratic leaders Mr. Bryan's advocacy of a cause supported by the regular Democrats will strengthen him with an element in the party that has fought him for sixteen long years.

Mr. Bryan was applauded in a manner that indicated that it gave great satisfaction to the regular leaders, who apparently enjoyed the shock administered to Mr. Henry and his followers. At the same time the fact was not overlooked that Leader Underwood and the regular leaders were mighty glad to grasp Bryan's helping hand.

### Mr. Bryan's Letter.

Mr. Bryan's letter to Chairman Glass follows:

"MY DEAR MR. GLASS: Replying to your inquiry I beg to say that I have for many years advocated a law preventing a duplicating of directorates. While the principle applies to banks as well as to trusts—although I think in a less degree—the plan has been considered mainly as a means of dealing with the trust evil. Competition cannot be effectively prevented when the same men act as directors of competing companies. I am as much in favor of the remedy now as I was when I began to advocate it. In fact more so, because recent disclosures have given further proof of the employment of this means of eliminating competition, and I do not think it wise to make it a part of the pending currency bill.

"In attempting to secure remedial legislation, care must be taken not to overload a good measure with amendments, however good these amendments may be in themselves. A boat may be sunk if you attempt to make it carry too much, however valuable the merchandise. A bill is the result of a compromise. The President and Secretary McAdoo in conjunction with the chairman of the Currency Committee of the House and Senate have formulated a tentative measure. It was prepared after extended investigation and the comparison of views. It embodies certain provisions of great importance and, I believe, fundamentally sound.

"The provision in regard to the Government issue of the notes to be loaned to the banks is the first triumph of the people in connection with the currency legislation in a generation. It is hard to overestimate the value of this feature of the bill.

"In the second place the bill provides for Government control of the issue of this money, that is control through a board composed of Government officials elected by the President with the approval of the Senate. This is another distinct triumph for the people, one without which the Government issue of the

## BRITISH VIEW OF BRYAN.

London "Standard" Deplores Secretary's Lack of Statesmanship.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Standard, criticizing the American policy in Mexico, declares it is interested in knowing whether Secretary of State Bryan proposed to continue his Chautauqua lecture tour. It says:

"One might imagine that a virtual Foreign Minister would find enough to occupy him in discharging or even in learning the duties of his important office, but foreign affairs do not seem to be taken quite seriously by the present Administration. One cannot be surprised at a certain amateurishness in American diplomacy when one remembers that it is under the supervision of a statesman whose best energies have been reserved for the platform and the press, and that a United States Ambassador must be a professor, publisher, essayist or apparently anything but an expert in the difficult and complicated science of international relations."

The Standard thinks that President Huerta of Mexico could not be expected to accept President Wilson's conditions. It says that it would stultify all his previous acts and deprive him of his only excuse for his murderous coup d'etat. It suggests that the Huerta regime may be the best available to save Mexico from anarchy, although it is deplorably below the best standards.

It does not seem to be the duty of foreign States, the article continues, "to be more particular in regard to his case than they were in that of Diaz."

## WOMAN TRIES TO KILL DR. HOWARD C. TAYLOR

Fires Shot at Him in Street, but Bullet Just Misses Physician.

Dr. Howard Canning Taylor, visiting gynecologist of Roosevelt Hospital, graduate of Yale and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, missed being killed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon because of the nervousness of a woman who shot at him at arm's length on the sidewalk at Sixth avenue and Fifth street.

She pointed the revolver at his face, but the bullet sang past his cheek and broke the window of a fruit store.

A street railway motorman grabbed the woman before she could fire again and two policemen carried her off to the East Fifty-first street station house. She said she was Helene Turcker, 29 years old, a servant girl from Hungary, now living at 418 Third street.

She cried because she hadn't killed Dr. Taylor. She told a rambling story in which she said she hadn't been able to work since Dr. Taylor operated on her for appendicitis at Roosevelt Hospital in December last. She thought the doctor was responsible and therefore decided to kill him.

She said she went to the District Attorney's office yesterday morning and when a man in the bureau of complaints told her he could do nothing she replied that she was going uptown and shoot Dr. Taylor.

An eighteen-year-old girl who stood with Helene Turcker at the moment of the shooting was arrested as an accessory. She is Matilda Boerke, of German birth, and she lodges with Helene at the Third street address in the home of a family of the name of Norak.

Dr. Taylor said last night that he did not remember that the woman who shot at him had ever been a patient of his, but he found in his records a name something like hers. Whether the operation had been performed by his assistant or himself he did not know.

Dr. Taylor had just left his home at 32 West Fifty-fifth street to visit a patient when the woman confronted him. She shouted hysterically "You ruined my life and I'm going to kill you" and fired.

She said she was originally sent to Dr. Taylor by Mrs. C. Cortlandt Hay for whom she worked at 314 West Eighty-seventh street. After being at Roosevelt Hospital three days and facing another operation she says she departed while her nurse was at supper.

Later, she says, she was at Bellevue, the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, the Hungarian Home and the Isabella Home. Recently she tried to work, but couldn't.

After trying the District Attorney's office and the Legal Aid Society yesterday she and Matilda Boerke went to New Jersey and bought a revolver for \$2. The salesman threw in three cartridges. Then they went to the doctor's home, found he wasn't in and waited for him in the street.

## BIG TRUST OF GEM THIEVES.

Responsible for \$675,000 Pearl Theft and Other Heists.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily Citizen says that international detectives who were searching for the \$675,000 diamond necklace which was stolen from the registered mail between Paris and London and which was the property of a London merchant named Mayer discovered the existence of a gigantic trust of jewel thieves.

The trust comprises half a dozen gangs who are working in the most scientific manner. It includes two American gangs who work independently, but cooperate with the others in disposing of the loot. Ten very big hauls were made in the last eighteen months of jewels valued at \$1,662,800.

## AUTO AND JOY RIDERS MISSING.

Dr. Muller Says Chauffeur Stole Car and Took Girls Away.

Dr. Emil A. Muller of 316 East 120th street asked the East 126th street police yesterday to send out a general alarm for his forty horse-power Colt automobile, valued at \$2,500, which was stolen, he said, from a garage at Sylvan place and 120th street on Wednesday at 6 P. M. The car was taken, Dr. Muller said, by his chauffeur, James Murray, 21 years old, of 123d street and Eighth avenue, who had been three years in his employ. Murray, Dr. Muller said, drove away with Annie Murphy, 16 years old, of 309 West 120th street, two other girls, 15 and 17 years old, and Adolph Neher, 19 years old, of 453 East 119th street. None has returned, he said.

Dr. Muller said the mothers of the girls had been telephoning to him for information.

## TRUST LAW INVOKED BY HAMMERSTEIN

He Brands Metropolitan as Combination in Unreasonable Restraint of Trade.

## IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Answer Relates Inside History of Grand Opera Production in New York.

Oscar Hammerstein's answer to the Metropolitan Opera Company's injunction suit to restrain him from giving grand opera in English this fall was served on the plaintiff's attorneys yesterday afternoon five minutes before the time for serving the answer had expired. It is drawn by ex-United States Attorney Henry A. Wise and alleges that the Metropolitan Opera Company is an unlawful combination in restraint of trade and commerce.

Mr. Hammerstein also alleges that the plaintiff's "wicked and unlawful" acts to drive him out of the opera producing business made him a mental and physical wreck in 1910, when he sold out to the Metropolitan and agreed not to produce opera here for ten years, and that he was not responsible for his acts when he signed the agreement to keep out of opera.

He says further that his son Arthur, as his attorney in fact, signed the agreement that he was to quit opera when the defendant understood that he was to have an interest in the merger of the Manhattan and Metropolitan Opera companies. He says his "love for his son" prevented him from repudiating the latter's acts.

### First Charge of Music Trust.

Mr. Hammerstein's answer, which makes the first use of the Sherman anti-trust law in defending a suit over the production of grand opera, covers seventy-eight typewritten pages. The answer of his son Arthur, which is similar, was also served yesterday by the latter's counsel, Stanchfield & Levy, on the Metropolitan's lawyers, Wise & Seligberg.

Mr. Hammerstein's answer denies all the allegations of the Metropolitan's complaint except that he admits that prior to 1910 he had "acquired skill, experience and knowledge in the production of grand opera," and he also admits that the operating public is but a small part of the general public. He admits that Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia paid \$1,200,000 for the Philadelphia Opera House, but says he received all the money and denies that his son Arthur got anything.

Hammerstein denies that his public statement of his intention to give grand opera in English was made in bad faith, and denies that the City Club conceived a plan of giving opera in English before he did. He alleges that "the announcement made by the City Club was part and parcel of an unlawful plan and purpose of this plaintiff and divers other persons to monopolize the business of giving grand opera in New York."

### Interstate Commerce in Music.

For his defense Mr. Hammerstein alleges that the plaintiff is a business corporation with \$150,000 capital stock, incorporated for the purpose of doing any business with respect to the giving of opera or dramatic concerts and entertainments.

For the purpose of laying a groundwork for his allegations that the Metropolitan is a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, he alleges that it has maintained an opera house of great value on Broadway for ten years, with valuable scenery and costumes. Its agents have been sent abroad to make contracts with singers, who have been brought to this country from Europe and have been sent from one State to another and to Canada, the entire expense being defrayed by the Metropolitan.

He alleges that many of these contracts are made in foreign countries and large sums are advanced and sent abroad on them. The plaintiff also contracts with modistes, milliners and hatters for costumes, which are shipped here, and for furniture and scenery. The plaintiff also imports operatic and musical scores and librettos.

In further laying the basis for his anti-trust law defense Mr. Hammerstein says that the Metropolitan makes contracts with owners of opera houses in the larger cities of the East, West and South, ships tickets to these cities by express, and receives telegraphic and mail orders for tickets.

Accordingly the defendant contends that the Metropolitan "is and has been for many years engaged in business, trade and commerce among the several States of the United States and with foreign nations."

### Plea for Modern Composers.

Continuing with his answer Mr. Hammerstein says that in 1906 and prior thereto the plaintiff had a "substantial monopoly" of the business of producing grand opera in the cities named, free from competition. It produced principally certain German and Italian operas "and made no effort to stage and produce a large number of modern operas and operas comique of great artistic merit which were of worldwide popularity."

He says the Metropolitan's scenery and costumes were of inferior quality, its repertoire "extremely limited," and "the musical renditions of these operas were inferior, to say the least."

Hammerstein alleges that the cost to the Metropolitan of producing such operas in 1906 "was far less than the revenue derived and for that year the plaintiff conducted its business at a large financial profit and paying substantial dividends to the holders of its stock, while at the same time its patrons were being furnished with an inferior quality of grand opera performances for which the plaintiff was exacting from the opera-going public prices far in excess of the value of such performances."

The defendant avers that because of these facts there was a general demand throughout the United States for a greater variety and higher quality of

## WALDO COOPS UP GAMBLERS.

Keeps Guard on House and Nobody Comes Out.

Commissioner Waldo cooped up all persons in the house at 110 East Eighteenth street last night until long after midnight, because he suspected the place of being a gambling house. Those inside apparently disliked leaving when there was an array of a dozen policemen outside and taxicabs they had called to get away in chug-chugged lonesomely.

Two plain clothes men had been watching the place early in the evening and about 10 o'clock Waldo arrived and looked the place over. The policemen reported to him that they had been taking the numbers of automobiles that had driven up to the place and had tried to get the names of persons in them.

Then the Commissioner went around to the East Twenty-second street police station and got Capt. Sexton and twelve men to augment the force in the street. Mr. Waldo stayed on the job until about midnight, and by that time two taxicabs had driven up before the house.

Men were watching the back of the house and inside were still coy at 1 o'clock this morning.

## KAISER JOINS RANKS OF THE TEETOTALERS

But He Doesn't Force His Drink, Lemonade, on His Guests.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Kaiser has joined the ranks of teetotalers. He has foregone his favorite drink, beer, and cut out its choicest wines. His favorite drink is now lemonade with a dash of orange juice, but he does not force this "Bryanade" on his guests, to whom the usual wines are served.

These facts have leaked out since the Kaiser returned from his vacation cruise. Little space is given to them in the newspapers for the same reason perhaps as when the Minister of Education of a South German State some time ago opposed the establishment of a Good Templar lodge on the ground that it threatened one of the most important industries of Germany. It is reported that the Kaiser did not touch any alcoholic beverage throughout his northern cruise. Persons who are in close contact with him say that this is the result of the Emperor's conviction that alcohol lessens the working capacity of a man. He often expresses the opinion to members of his entourage that immoderate drinking is one of the greatest factors in retarding the development of nations.

Some time ago the Kaiser demanded the latest alcoholic statistics as to suicides, accidents and crimes which resulted from immoderate drinking. After a study of these statistics he experimented on himself and found that even small quantities of liquor lessened his energy and capacity for work, whereupon he cut out alcohol entirely. He never misses an opportunity to decant on the value of temperance and the result is that the members of his suite who like their wine touch it lightly when dining in his presence.

While he was swearing in the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven recently the Emperor took occasion to deliver a lecture on temperance and drank a toast in water. He also recently told army officers who asked if there would be any objection if his health were drunk in water that on the contrary he would be well pleased.

## U. S. TORPEDOES FROM ABROAD.

Whitehead & Co. of England to Supply U. S. Navy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is said that the British Whitehead Company expects shortly to begin work on a large order for torpedoes for the American navy. The torpedoes will be of the type just supplied to the new Japanese warship Kongo. They are a great improvement over the British navy torpedoes, which have a range of 8,000 yards. The new torpedoes have a range of 10,000 to 12,000 yards, and a speed of forty-eight knots. The motive power is the same as heretofore. It is heated by compressed air, but the heating power instead of petrol and water contains a chemical compound which doubles the heat.

United States District Attorney Young of Brooklyn asked Judge Chatfield on June 4 for a permanent injunction restraining the E. W. Bliss Company from revealing to the English Government, through Whitehead & Co., the secrets of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo used by the United States navy since its invention in 1901. The grounds for this request was that the Bliss company proposed to give away secrets which consisted of information of a confidential character that could not be made public without detriment to the Government.

The injunction was granted a few days later.

## DIES TRYING TO LAND BIG FISH.

Dr. Van Riemst Catches in Line When Boat Upsets and Drowns.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Dr. Theodore Schaepekens Van Riemst of Hudson was drowned last night in upper Saranac Lake when trying to land a great northern pike which he had hooked and played for a half hour. Dr. J. H. Hoyer of Bronxville, the host of Dr. Van Riemst, who was in the boat, escaped drowning because of the quick action of Harry Baldwin, a guide, who responded to cries for help.

Dr. Van Riemst was trying to gaff the pike when swells of a passing launch struck their rowboat, capsizing it. In the struggle in the water the physician became entangled in the fish line, sinking at once.

Dr. Van Riemst's body was recovered and was taken to-night to Hudson.

The death of Dr. Van Riemst came one day after that of his friend and fellow physician on the Polyclinic Hospital staff, Dr. Cleveland Ferris, who died of blood poisoning at his home, 320 Lexington avenue, on Wednesday.

For the last eight years they conducted joint research work. Both were regarded as authorities. Dr. Van Riemst served at the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston and in Europe. His home was at 152 West Seventy-third street.

Dr. Ferris became inoculated with some virulent germ by the simple act of pulling out a hair. Infection spread to the brain.

## MISS BISHOP FINDS DEATH SHE SOUGHT

Suicide in Atlantic City Hotel Identified as Friend of Louis Laroque.

## FIRST ATTEMPT IN SOUND

Tried to End Life as Did Man Who, She Said, Was Her Fiancee.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—Positive identification was made late to-night of the body of the young woman who ended her life by inhaling illuminating gas in the Hotel Islesworth. She was Miss Veronica Bishop, who said she was secretary of the Anglo-Danish Institute, 48 West Forty-ninth street, New York, and also that she was engaged to be married to Louis Laroque.

Mr. Laroque committed suicide by leaping into Long Island Sound from Darling's dock at Port Jefferson, on the night of August 5.

Miss Bishop made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide from the same spot where Mr. Laroque made his fatal jump. She was intercepted as she rushed upon the dock from an automobile early on the morning of August 18.

It was upon her return to New York following a trip to Virginia that Miss Bishop learned of the suicide of her lover. She immediately communicated with Frank Talbot, 149 East Fifty-first street, and told him she was going to follow her sweetheart by meeting death in a similar manner.

Upon receipt of the message Talbot notified Jacob S. Dreyer, a justice of the peace, about the girl's threat. Dreyer was on the lookout when she reached the pier. Miss Bishop had no sooner alighted from her automobile and rushed down the pier to leap overboard when Dreyer seized her and placed her under arrest. She was later released upon her promise not to make a second attempt.

### Left Note to Talbot.

Although frustrated in her efforts to end her life she decided to come to this city where she would be out of the reach of friends or relatives. Before leaving New York she handed a message to a messenger boy to be delivered to Talbot. When the latter read the note, which notified him of the girl's purpose to carry out her intention of committing suicide and requested him to take charge of her body, he was unable to obtain any trace of her.

Picking up a newspaper yesterday morning Talbot learned of the suicide here of a girl giving the name of Elizabeth Burns of Philadelphia. As she answered the description of Miss Bishop he decided to visit the undertaking establishment here to view the body. Soon after arriving here to-night he readily identified the body as that of Miss Bishop. Talbot declared he had known both Laroque and Miss Bishop for some time. He said he did not know where any relatives of the dead girl live, but would make an effort to get some trace of them in New York to-morrow. He returned to New York late to-night. Previous to his departure he told Chief Woodruff that he would return for the body to-morrow.

Miss Bishop went to Port Jefferson, L. I., early on the morning of August 18 with the evident intention of committing suicide in the same manner as Louis Laroque, who jumped off Darling's pier several weeks ago.

Town officials received a telephone message from Frank Talbot, a young Englishman, in New York that the young woman who was engaged to Laroque was on her way to the pier with a suicide plan in her mind. Justice of the Peace Jacob S. Dreyer and the town constable, although sceptical about the authenticity of the message, went down to the pier. About 1 o'clock a modestly dressed young woman drove up to the end of the pier in an automobile and Justice Dreyer told the chauffeur he was under arrest.

Miss Bishop attempted to escape from the car, but she was restrained and the Justice took her dry eyed, but excited to Walker's Hotel where later she was joined by Talbot and a woman who came from New York in response to a message that Miss Bishop had put in an appearance at the pier according to her threat.

Miss Bishop carried in the bosom of her dress a revolver.

Asked by Dreyer if she intended to kill herself, she replied:

"If I hadn't that intention I would not have come prepared, would I?"

Miss Bishop also had a bundle of newspaper clippings bearing accounts of Laroque's suicide and a gold watch studded with diamonds, which she said was a gift from Laroque.

She refused to give her name and insisted that she was "Jane Doe," but her identity was established by Talbot when he arrived.

Before he put in an appearance Miss Bishop said that she supposed that Mr. Talbot had telephoned to stop her.

### Friends Deny Engagement.

"He knew in a way that I was coming here," she added, "and was afraid of what might do."

Talbot was permitted to take her back to New York. He refused to say where Miss Bishop was stopping, but declared that she was with friends. He said he didn't know the woman very well and added that he was called into the case by a friend.

Mrs. Henry C. Tinker of Port Jefferson, a sister of Laroque, denied that her brother had been engaged to a Miss Bishop. She insisted that she never heard of either Miss Bishop or Mr. Talbot.

C. F. Vinger, a friend of Laroque, denounced as a fabrication the story of Miss Bishop's friendship for the dead man. He said he was positive Laroque was not acquainted with a Veronica Bishop.

"If there had been an engagement," he said, "I would have known about it."

It was said at the Anglo-Danish Institute, 48 West Forty-ninth street, early this morning that Veronica Bishop never had been employed by the institute and was not known there.

## NOTABLES ACT AS LIFE SAVERS.

Long Beach Guests Take Place of Guards on Strike.

Because two professional life guards at the bathing pavilion at Long Beach, L. I., went on a strike a few days ago for higher wages well known men who are spending the summer at the resort are patrolling the beach daily, having organized a volunteer life saving corps.

Some of those who are on duty patrol to rescue bathers are Edward H. Croker, ex-chief of the New York City Fire Department; Douglas Bonelley, a Yale football player; Ted Coy, another gridiron star; Commodore Fred Powers, Tom Thorpe, Reginald Ronalds, John J. Gleason, State Senator Foley, State Senator James W. Frawley, Judge Hammond, George J. Moyer and Charles Flanagan.

Already several rescues have been made of exhausted bathers, ex-Chief Croker and Tom Thorpe bringing in a woman who was unconscious.

## FIFTY KILLED IN GOLD MINE.

Hurled to Death When Cage Falls to Bottom of Shaft.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.—Fifty miners were killed in the Mysore gold mine at Bangalore to-day when the cage taking them down into the workings broke away from its cable and crashed to the bottom of the shaft.

### THINKS HE'S ONE OF HIS HEROES.

Author of Nick Carter Stories Impersonates Detective.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey, who says he is the author of the Nick Carter detective stories, is under arrest here charged with impersonating a secret service officer. He was starting to get applicants for the secret service by promising a salary of \$2,000 for the first year and a \$1,000 raise at the end of twelve months. He had not enlisted anybody when he was arrested.

Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey, who for many years wrote a Nick Carter story every week, lives at 515 West 122d street. He left for Los Angeles two weeks ago on a vacation. His health is bad and he has been in several sanitariums. He isn't chronicling Nick Carter's adventures any more, but a series of his detective yarns is now appearing in a monthly magazine under a pen name. His friends here say that when he is ill he has hallucinations and sometimes imagines that he is one of his own story book detectives.

Dey is about 45 years old.

### ANDERSON'S MEDAL FOR SALE.

Bowery Dealer Has Relics of Commander of Fort Sumter.

A silver medal and a pistol which belonged to Major Robert Anderson, the commander of Fort Sumter, are on sale in the window of a gun shop at 260 Bowery. The medal is a handsome one that was presented to Major Anderson by the citizens of New York as a token of appreciation of his patriotism. The pistol was made to order by Adams of London and is heavily inscribed with the name of the hero of Fort Sumter.

F. Reside, owner of the store, said that at the time of the death of Major Anderson at New Rochelle all his effects were sold at public auction. Mr. Reid of that city, a collector, purchased the medal and the pistol. It was through him that they fell into Reside's hands. The price set on them is \$500.

## MAY PREVENT BOOK ON WILDE.

Injunction Filed Against Appearance of Lord Douglas's Work.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—John Lane, the publisher, announces that he recently agreed with Lord Alfred Douglas to publish the latter's "Oscar Wilde and I" in October.

He has now been surprised at the receipt of a writ issued at the instance of the Rev. R. W. D. Ross, the executor of Oscar Wilde's estate, notifying him that he will ask an injunction from the courts to restrain the publication on the ground that the book incorporates matter to which he takes exception.

The hearing on the application has been fixed for August 26.

## FIRE PANIC IN SUMMER HOTEL.

100 Guests of Colonial at Croton Lake Have Bad Scare.

CROTON LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—One hundred guests of the Colonial, a large four story frame summer hotel, at this place, were thrown into a panic last evening when the building caught fire. Many of the guests had retired to their rooms because of the cold and rain. The cry of fire and the smell of smoke brought these scurrying from their rooms, carrying whatever belongings they were able to grab in their haste.

The fire originated in the faulty flue of an open fireplace, which had been hastily put into commission because of the chill.

### WIDOW ACCUSES EX-FIANCÉ.

Says Man Who Smoked on Way to Marriage Stole \$500 Ring.

Mrs. Louise Garland, widow, who lives at the Hotel Martinique, made a charge of grand larceny in the Yorkville police court yesterday against Dwight A. P. Phillips, a real estate man, of 35 West Ninety-third street. She complained that on August 7 while calling on her he took a \$500 diamond ring and would not return it.

On cross-examination she said that on March 1, while living at the Hotel Endicott, she advertised a Pomeranian for sale and Phillips was one of the callers. He called again and again and finally proposed marriage, she said. On July 1 she took a trip to Patchogue, "for the purpose of getting married," she explained. But Phillips made the mistake of riding all the way in the smoking car and she refused to get married